



WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SCIENCE AND QUALITY EDUCATION

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



AYOLLAR TA'LIMINING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHGA TA'SIRI

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| <p>Kalit soʻzlar: barqaror rivojlanish, ayollar ta'limi, atrof-muhit</p> | <p>Annotatsiya: Xotin-qizlarni tarbiyalash va savodxonligini oshirish, ularning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va ekologik muammolardagi faolligini oshirish orqali jamiyatda barqaror rivojlanishga erishish mumkin. Barqaror rivojlanishning uchta asosiy ustuni ekologik, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ko'rsatkichlar bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkichlarning har biridagi eng muhim masalalardan biri gender ta'siridir. Jamiyatda barqaror rivojlanish barcha insoniy kuch va resurslar, ayniqsa, ayollar ishtirokining natijasidir. Atrof-muhit o'lchovida barqaror rivojlanishda ayollarning hal qiluvchi roli hozirgi vaqtda nazariy va amaliy jihatdan ko'rib chiqilayotgan masalalar qatorida barqaror rivojlanishning muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Boshqa tomondan, ta'lim va imkoniyatlarni kengaytirish yangi yondashuv va rivojlanishning eng asosiy o'qlaridan biridir. Barqaror rivojlanishga erishish uchun ayollarning ta'lim-tarbiyasiga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Ushbu maqolada kutubxona-hujjat usuli bilan ayollar ta'limining barqaror ekologik rivojlanishni yaratishga ta'sirini tavsifiy-tahliliy o'rganish amalga oshirildi. Asosiy savol shundaki, ekologik bilimlarni oshirish ko'plab ekologik muammolarni yaxshilashga va bugungi kunda barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishishni osonlashtirishga qanday ta'sir qiladi? Bunga javoban shuni aytish kerakki, xotin-qizlarning oila va jamiyatdagi muhim o'rni hamda ayollarning alohida sezgirligi va e'tibori tufayli atrof-muhitga nisbatan ayollarning ilmiy imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va sharoitlarni yaxshilash o'rtasida bevosita bog'liqlik mavjud.</p> |
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THE EFFECT OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ENVIRONMENT

Key words: sustainable development, women's education, environment

Abstract: This article briefly describes the important factors of ensuring the equal participation of women and girls in social and political processes, from decision-making at all levels of state bodies to the process of its implementation. Effective use of information technologies by women. Also, comments were made on the work being done in order to attract talented young people, including women, to foreign languages and information technology training courses.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ЖЕНСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ НА УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ: ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ СРЕДА

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, женское образование, окружающая среда

Аннотация: Путем образования и повышения уровня грамотности женщин и расширения их участия в решении социальных, экономических, культурных и экологических проблем можно добиться устойчивого развития общества. Тримя основными столпами устойчивого развития являются экологические, экономические и социальные показатели, и одним из наиболее важных аспектов каждого из этих показателей является влияние гендера. Устойчивое развитие в сообществе является результатом участия всех человеческих сил и ресурсов, особенно женщин. Решающая роль женщин в устойчивом развитии в экологическом измерении является одним из важных аспектов устойчивого развития среди вопросов, которые в настоящее время рассматриваются теоретически и практически. С другой стороны, обучение и расширение возможностей — это новый подход и одно из самых фундаментальных направлений развития. Для достижения устойчивого развития особое внимание следует уделять образованию женщин. В данной статье библиотечно-документальным методом проведено описательно-аналитическое исследование влияния женского образования на создание устойчивого экологического развития. Главный вопрос заключается в том, какое влияние оказывает увеличение экологических знаний на решение многих экологических проблем и облегчение достижения целей устойчивого развития в наши дни? В ответ следует сказать, что из-за важной роли женщин в семье и обществе и особой чувствительности и внимания женщин существует прямая связь между расширением научных возможностей женщин в отношении окружающей среды и улучшением условий.

Introduction

Today, sustainable development is one of the main issues in various aspects of the political, social, economic, cultural, and environmental life, etc. of societies, and the important point in it is sustainability and reaching a process of development that can be stable and durable.

The process of comprehensive development in any society is realized in a sustainable way when all the resources available in that society are used. According to Harbison, human resources form the ultimate basis of the wealth of nations. He writes: material and natural resources as well as capital are considered passive factors of production, while humans are active factors of production; Because it is mankind that creates technology, extracts natural resources, builds social, economic, and political organizations, and achieves development (Tavanayanfard, 1980: 5).

Women are important and influential on the development of societies for two main reasons; First, they make up half or the majority of a country's population and are at the center of attention due to their direct relationship with the age groups of youth, teenagers, and children, as well as their influence on the other half of the population, that is, men. Second, due to their kind of spirits and inherent abilities, as well as the experiences they have gained, they play a very important role in the political-economic and social development of countries, and ignoring their role will delay the development process. Therefore, one of the most important criteria for measuring the degree of development of a country is the importance and credit that women have in that country.

Developmental studies show that although women are more deprived than men due to gender inequalities, inequality in income, employment and education and presence in political power, etc., they play a key role in economic and social development (Shahrudi, Chizari and Tausli, 2005: 142) Therefore, achieving sustainable development is not possible without the active participation of women in the social, economic, political, and cultural fields, and improving the status of

women is one of the main requirements in improving the development indicators in every society.

In general, there are three main pillars in sustainable development: environmental, economic, and social indicators and the most important issue in each of these indicators is the impact of gender. Especially in the field of sustainable environmental development, two indicators of gender development and women's empowerment are of special importance as a new approach in the path of development. According to many theorists, education is the main axis of development and in order to achieve sustainable development, in the field of women's education, fundamental changes must first be made in the education process as well as the educational and cultural situation of the society and also the educational and cultural situation of women in in order to achieve sustainable development, it should be studied and paid special attention.

Based on this, in this research, firstly, the background and definition of sustainable development with an environmental approach have been discussed, and then the effect of education in empowering women and girls to achieve sustainable environmental development has been examined.

Sustainable Development

The term sustainable development has been used since the last decades of the 20th century and was raised for the first time at the World Summit on Environment and Development in 1987, and in this meeting environmental issues were emphasized in the process of economic development. In 1991, at the Hague summit with the presence of many political leaders, the concept of sustainable development was discussed and it was emphasized that sustainable development is not only the protection of the environment but also a new concept of economic growth. At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, further emphasis was placed on the importance of sustainable development.

The main issue of sustainable development is how our lives should be in order not to create negative effects on the environment and social and economic

conditions. The simplest and most comprehensive definition of sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Wheeler and Beatley, 2014: 3).

Sustainable development looks at human survival and its complete and comprehensive well-being and interacts with all the chains, dynamic processes, human resources, natural resources, and the hardware system of society and it seeks to create interaction between the present and the future, man and nature, and justice and prosperity between and within generations (Ayauzhi, 2015).

The goals of sustainable development, based on the attitudes towards it, are placed in three sections:

- 1- An economy with the aim of progress and greater efficiency
- 2 — A society with the goal of equality and poverty reduction
- 3- Ecological with the aim of natural resources

Sustainable development and environment

The earth and the atmosphere that surrounds it with all the mountains, forests, waters, and deserts, and all the living creatures living in it is an ecosystem. This ecosystem, like any other ecosystem, has a certain maintenance capacity, therefore, it is not possible to make any arbitrary changes in it and to put pressure on it as much as you want and exploit it (Brown Lester et al, 1993: 6). What is left today from the harmony of man with nature is nothing but population explosion, reduction of biodiversity, and environmental pollution (Darwish, 2005: 17). These problems created the need to protect the environment and the activities became more organized. With the beginning of economic development in recent centuries and as a result of the convergence of development and conservation, the idea of sustainable development was raised.

The idea of sustainability has its roots in the distant past of the thinking of environmental movements. Traces of the concept of sustainability can also be found in geographical literature. It may be possible to say that sustainability and its

topics are the results of geographical determinism and possibility and that considering environmental laws and limitations along with human thinking and foresight can help the sustainability of human life and built and natural spatial forms.

The macro strategies of sustainable development are:

- Reducing the consumption of natural resources and more efficiency in using them
- Reducing the production of pollutants and recycling more waste
- Protection of life support systems and more biomass production (Sarafi, 2010: 3).

Also, sustainable development is the concept of correct and efficient management and exploitation of natural resources, basic resources, financial resources, and human resources in order to achieve the appropriate consumption pattern (Sadooq, 2010: 13-14). In general, sustainable development has three aspects: environment, society, and economy. The improvement of each of these three components is not separate from each other, but they are intertwined (McEun, 2013: 19).

Women and environment

According to Seger, one of the principles of sustainable development is the principle of public participation and access to information and justice. This principle believes that people should be able to participate in the decision-making process, which affects their well-being and life (Segger Marie-claire Cordonier, 2004: 69).

Meanwhile, because women are valuable resources, they should not be seen as simple workers for development strategies planned by others, but they need to be employed as development planners and designers (Lucas, 2001: 187). The results of women's participation in the matter of sustainable development can be evaluated as reducing the burden of responsibility, population regulation and fertility control, reducing environmental pollution, and increasing productivity.

There is evidence that women are more environmentally aware than men and are more involved in environmental protection activities such as recycling waste materials, reusing waste materials, consciously buying environmentally friendly goods, etc. (Begum, 2004: 18). In most parts of the world, women and girls are responsible for collecting water for cooking, cleaning, and hygiene, and because water availability is increasingly limited, pollution caused by population pressure and the consequences of privatization has threatened the survival of women and their families. Therefore, the improvement in water supply depends on women being a decision-making center (Pearl, 2003: 5).

Also, based on many studies that have been conducted, rural women are responsible for a large part of the agricultural work and are able to be effective in reducing the consumption of poisons and optimal use of inputs, including fertilizer. In the case of natural resources, the performance of women can be examined through the role they play in the issue of water and soil (Khosravipour, Bahman, and Nahid Forushani, 2010: 63).

Also, currently, one of the most important goals of environmental protection groups is to advertise for reducing the consumption of biological pollutants and to examine the strategies to reduce the excessive consumption of natural resources, which women can play a very important role in changing the consumption pattern and thus reducing **the** environmental pollution. On the other hand, the role of women in home management and in the production and disposal of household waste is one of the things that **have** a direct impact on the environment. **The selection** of healthy and hygienic methods of waste disposal and their separation and recycling, management of waste production, etc. are among the cases in which women have a direct role.

Along with all these things, the educational role of women is also very important. Education and training **on** the principles of environmental protection to children and practical training **in** methods to prevent environmental destruction have a significant effect on raising a generation that is careful and non-destructive

of the environment. A woman as a wife, mother, manager, family organizer, and the main role in regulating purchasing and consumption, as well as a teacher, a culture builder of the future generation and ultimately connecting children to the home and society, can play a very important role in changing the consumption pattern and as a result, reduce pollution.

Education and women

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the 21st Century (UNCED) considers women's progress and empowerment, including the power of decision-making and participation, to be a key factor in sustainable development (Malhotra, 2002). In order to stabilize sustainable development, countries are trying to involve women as much as possible in their social, economic, and political decisions and programs. This clearly shows the need to empower women and provide them with higher education facilities and a high level of employment. At any rate, planning and investing in women's training and skills has a direct and indirect effect on the economic and political participation of countries.

Paying attention to the role of women in the development process since the early seventies was due to two important facts: the general failure of development theories in the improvement of third-world countries and the unfavorable social and economic position of women in these countries. As a result, serious attention was paid to the work theory and the theory of women's empowerment. Empowerment is a continuous process that requires structural conditions (political, customary and legal) and agency (capacity, decision-making power) and access (to material and non-material resources available in society) to empower women at home and society and their activities to the extent necessary and provides essential (Biro, 2010).

Achieving the criterion of women's empowerment in the framework of gender analysis requires an all-round movement including cultural and social reforms, legal structure, and gradual change of beliefs and values and planning for

the role of women in the fields controlling population growth, reducing unemployment and income justice and preserving the environment. The performance of governments is important in women's empowerment and participation. Through their laws, institutions, and policies, governments can be effective in strengthening women's rights and their access to benefits, as well as their presence in society.

Women's participation depends a lot on paying attention to their needs, requirements, and issues and finding ways to solve them. Anti-development attitudes and beliefs, obstacles and challenges ahead, and gender solutions and prejudices about the abilities and capabilities of women are big obstacles in the education and participation of this part of human resources in the development process; Therefore, the attitudes of society should be improved with cultural solutions. If women have education and, as a result, appropriate culture in resource consumption, by transferring this culture to family members, they will be the foundation for promoting the sustainability of natural and biological resources.

In fact, women have a decisive role in improving environmental behavior. The first goal of teaching environmental issues is to maintain and improve the quality of human life. The social goal of teaching environmental issues should also be based on increasing the human lifespan on the planet. Other goals in this education can be the preservation and maintenance of the global biosphere and planning to know the environment and its pollutants (Etamadi Far-Debirian, 2017). In order to achieve sustainable development, there should be changes in the political, cultural, and social systems in the field of women's education. Necessity demands that the educational needs of women in different classes and groups should be examined and identified according to variables such as (age, level of education, type of employment, demographic characteristics, and their social and economic status) through the implementation of a needs assessment plan (at the national level).

And according to the estimated educational needs, educational programs should be formulated and implemented, and education according to the needs of women should be considered a priority. There are three conditions for success in increasing women's educational opportunities:

- 1- The comprehensiveness of the educational program
- 2- Program flexibility
- 3- Ability to adapt the program to the existing situation.

Conclusion

According to the findings, women play a major role in environmental sustainability. Considering the role, they play in various fields; women are able to have a high impact on the environment. In the fifth wave of the global values survey, 9.4 percent of women compared to 11 percent of men declared that they are members of environmental protection organizations. Therefore, women actually take more practical measures to protect the environment and optimal use of resources, and in their daily lives, they take more actions to protect the environment than men. They can also help in the transmission of environmental culture.

The development of education and the establishment of educational justice in sustainable development centered on women leads to empowering women in the use of environmental knowledge and increasing their awareness and knowledge in urban spaces through social networks and non-governmental organizations in the field of environment. The development of education and the establishment of educational justice in sustainable development with a focus on women, the entry of women into the field of decision-making and providing them with the necessary training and raising environmental awareness, and providing information on how they influence the environment around them through social networks or government organizations and NGOs in the field of environment can help reduce destruction and damage to the environment and create a behavioral change in the consumption pattern of families. In addition, women will transfer this information

and training to their children and a generation will be raised that will protect the environment and nature in various fields. For this reason, empowering women means empowering the whole society.

In many parts of the world, especially in rural areas, women are one of the most important forces involved in agriculture and, as a result, have a direct relationship with the environment. In this field, women have a lot of knowledge and expertise about issues related to their surroundings. Their role in agriculture, raising animals, providing water especially in desert areas, cultivating and taking care of home gardens, household consumption, etc. is very prominent and they can have a great impact on the environment around them. As half of the country's population, women play a central role in the family. Improving the level of environmental awareness of women will be the basis for the growth of other members of the family, and improving the level of awareness of families will lead to the improvement of the environmental culture of society. Training in the following areas can be helpful:

Use of clean and environmentally friendly technologies, industries, and services by women

— Encouraging the optimal consumption of materials and energy by justifying the contribution to the family economy

— Recycling and reuse of materials by women in the family

— Encouraging women to transfer knowledge by emphasizing their capacity and ability in environmental protection

— Family planning and birth control, which have direct and indirect effects on the environment.

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